

MUMBYA
Japanese Photographers
All kinds of Photographic
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 84, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 154.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1848

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p. 4 h.p. and 7 h.p.
ALAN ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 17.

No. 17, 181.

號二十月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

**THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS:
A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG
TEL. 618.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1912. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH HAS THE HONOR OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND AS AT DECEMBER, 1914,
\$25,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000.
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500.
II—Fire Funds..... 3,837,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,867,590.
Sinking Fund Account..... 128,230.
\$25,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch..... 13,381,456.
Life and Annuity..... 1,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department..... 337,239.
Other Receipts..... 478,940.
\$15,339,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.**

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
SIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra (at 12 midnight).
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's Life tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compostore order
representing Bank Notes.
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.**

TANG YUK Designer, successor of
the late SIEN YING,
14, VICTORIA STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Tans. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

WATSON'S PYERIS.
REGISTERED.
An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.
"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyersian Spring,
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.
Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion.
The only Safe and Certain Cure.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per bottle.
Victoria Prickly Heat Powder.
Gives immediate relief.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per tin.
Talcum Powder for Family use.
Lavender, Lilac Violet, Carnation.
1-lb. tins \$1.00.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 298.

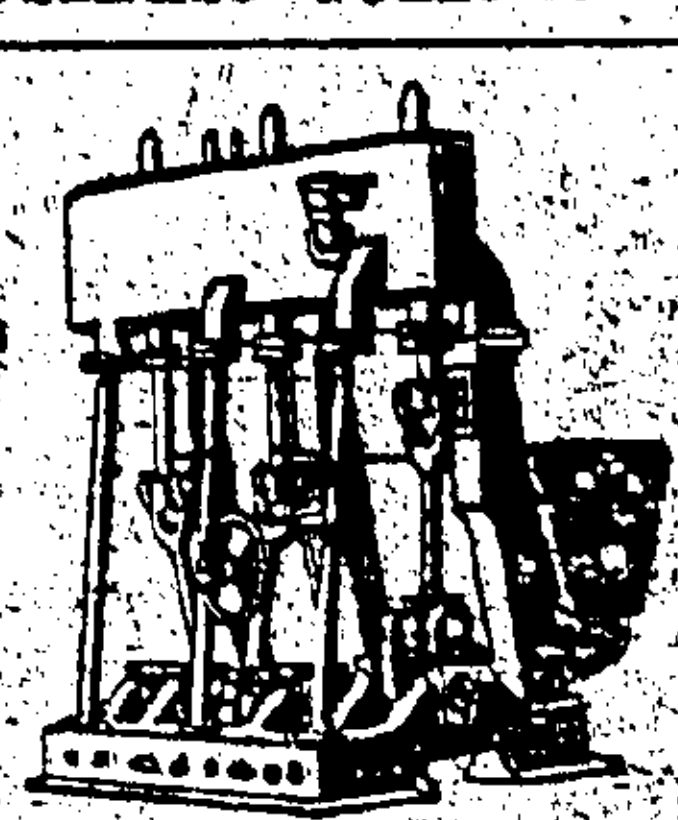
DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
CHANDLER **HUDSON** **AND** **OVERLAND** **MOTOR** **CARS**
ATLEY **GREY** **HARLEY** **DAVIDSON** **MOTOR** **CYCLES**
Telephone 492.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
GABLE LAD 6" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4-STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 2,000 feet in length.
Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Cablegram: April 11, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONG KONG LTD.—
—TELEPHONE 150.—
—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—
—TELEPHONE 212.—

YEE SANG FAT CO.
SMART
Gentlemen's
STRAW HATS
Price \$1.50 and up
also
WHITE HELMETS
Just Arrived.
YEE SANG FAT CO.,
Tel. 1355. 34, Queen's Road Central.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of
Mrs. BLAIR

THE WAR.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**SUBMARINE RAIDS ON
AMERICAN COAST**
SHIPPING TORPEDOED AND
SHELLED.

**WAR SPIRIT OF AMERICANS
STIRRED.**

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Naval circles are of the opinion
that, if submarine raids on the
American coast are designed to effect
a withdrawal of part of the American
Squadron operating abroad, the
enemy will be sorely disappointed.
It is stated that Mr. Daniels, Sec-
retary of the Navy, declared that the
Atlantic Coast Defences were entirely
adequate and it would not be
necessary to recall vessels from the
war zone to counter the U-boats.
The newspapers are generally
satisfied that the raids will be abortive
as far as interfering with the steady
flow of troops and shipping across the
Atlantic.

The New York Times reflects on
the temper of the Americans in com-
menting that the Germans could
not have chosen a surer way to stir
the war spirit in every American
breast and rouse the patriotic fer-
vor to fever heat.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

A batch of cables, undated, report
that enemy submarines off the New
England coast are torpedoing and
shelling shipping at present.

It is stated that two steamers and
one schooner and two or three other
vessels have been sunk, including
the passenger steamer *Carolina*, with
340 on board. All lives were saved
except 16.

A telegram to Washington states
that Mexican diplomats and the
United States officials do not believe
that the German U-boats have bases
in Mexico.

Naval men think that the U-boats
obtained their fuel from oil tankers
from Tampico, which were inter-
cepted in the Gulf of Mexico. The
United States squadrons are closely
watching the South Atlantic and the
eastern coast of South America.

It appears that 68 of those on
board the *Carolina* are either dead
or missing.

It is estimated that a total of 350
persons are missing from ships re-
ported to have been submerged.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Apparently the schooner *Cole* was
the first to have been submerged.
Later the *Carolina* with 220 passen-
gers and 120 of the crew wirelessed
that a submarine was shelling her
and that the passengers were taking
to boats. Three hundred passengers
and crew were picked up at sea and
brought to an Atlantic port by a
schooner. Subsequently two boats
loads of the *Carolina* survivors ar-
rived at an Atlantic city, but 10 of
the 35 occupants in the *Carolina*'s
motor boat which reached Lewis on
the *Delaware* were drowned during
a very severe thunderstorm on Sun-
day night, while the motor boat was
drifting about the ocean. Thus all
the *Carolina*'s complement was ac-
counted for.

The ex-Dutch steamer *Tezel* was
submerged sixty miles from the
coast.

The crew of 35 have been landed.

A Porto Rico passenger steamer
wirelessed that she was being at-
tacked by a submarine. The result is
not known.

The survivors of the submerged
schooner *Cole* were picked up by an
American auxiliary warship. The
submarine pursued the latter, which
escaped, taking refuge in an Atlantic
port. Immediately afterwards were
reported submarine attacks on the
passenger liner *Delaware* and the
passenger liner *Carolina*.

The authorities state Naval men
are fully equipped to meet enemy
raids at ports from which troops are
sailing for France.

The *Cole*'s captain states the sub-
marine that torpedoed him was 200
feet long and carried two large guns,
mounted fore and aft and a small
gun amidships. He declares he saw
a second submarine.

**TEUTON FRIGHTFULNESS HELPS
RECRUITING.**

LONDON, June 9.
A cablegram from Mr. Daniels,
Secretary to the American Navy,
published, says:—

The activities of the German sub-
marines on the American coast have
in nowise changed the policy of the
Government. The road to France
will be kept open and there will be
no weakening of our Naval forces in
Europe. Germany's attempt to
bring frightfulness to our doors has
stimulated recruiting.

THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN.
INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

PARIS, June 7.

The Under-Secretary for Marine
has informed the Committee of the
Chamber that the tonnage destroyed
during the first five months of 1918
is only half of that destroyed in the
first five months of 1917, despite the
increase of American sailings. More-
over, Great Britain and America
built in May merchant tonnage far
in excess of that destroyed, while
the number of submarines destroyed
is constantly increasing. In recent
months twice the number of German
submarines were destroyed than the
Germans were able to build in the
same period.

THE OPEN DOOR TO FRANCE.
AMERICAN NAVY'S DUTY.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy,
has declared that it is the duty of
the Navy, and an accomplished duty,
to keep the open door to France
guarding the food supplies for the
co-belligerents, and to continue to do
so.

The Treasury Department announces
that the submarine danger is
insufficient to justify the advance of
marine insurance rates. The life
insurance rates on officers and crew of
merchantmen in the war zone have
been reduced to 4s. 6d., as recommended
prior to the raids.

Mr. Lansing, in a speech at the
Columbia University, warned his
listeners against insincere German
peace suggestions which were
coming through many channels, and
said, having entered the struggle it
would be criminal to look back.

NORWEGIAN BOAT SUNK.

New York, June 8.

A submarine sank a Norwegian
steamer in Finland yesterday morn-
ing.

Nineteen survivors have been
landed.

**S. O. ACQUIRES DRY DOCKS AT
TALMOOTH.**

LONDON, June 7.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam
Navigation Co., Ltd., has acquired
the whole of the dry docks and dock-
shops at Talmoth, which it proposes
to extend and modernize.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be held on FRIDAY, 14th June, 1918, at 3.15 P.M. at the Offices of Messrs. J. HARRIS, J. HARRIS & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, when proposals for the formation of an AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted.

All owners of motor cars or motor cycles are requested to attend.

Hongkong, June 10, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh steamed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablets on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PANS, Entrances, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA," J. WITCHELL, Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2607.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

FOR SALE
YVERT'S
POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUES
FOR
1918.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.

"REGAL"
RECORDS.

- 7295 Why the Boys come Home ... Baritone
- 7296 What Did You Do in the War? ...
- 7297 Our own Dear Flag ...
- 7298 England every time for Me ...
- 7299 That Gull's Hiss ...
- 7300 My old Mother ...
- 7301 Had as you are, I love you ...
- 7302 I know a Lovely Garden ...

THE ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.

TEL. 1223

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuritis, Sciatica, etc.
THERAPION NO. 2
Cures Headache, Migraine, Neuralgia, etc.
THERAPION NO. 3
Cures Stomachic Disorders, Indigestion, etc.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, June 5, 1918.



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED
At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
TELEPHONE 230 & 155

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN PAN, a Chinese graduate, has been a teacher to Europeans and Americans in this Colony for ten years. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a good teacher.

WAI KEE

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 139, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

Golofina
CIGARS

2 Sizes



"PERFECTO"
Actual Size.

THE CIGAR OF
QUALITY THAT
JUSTIFIES ITSELF.

Smooth,
Mild,
Delightful.

MADE FROM HIGHEST GRADE
JAMAICA LEAF.

Stocked by all Leading Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

"FATHER OF
TYPEWRITER" DEAD.

Mr. W. K. Jenne, who has long been known as the "father of the typewriter," died at his home in the city of New York, N.Y., on June 10, 1918, at the age of 71. He was born in the city of New York, N.Y., on June 10, 1847.

Mr. Jenne was born in the city of New York, N.Y., on June 10, 1847. He was a man of great energy and initiative. He was the inventor of the Remington typewriter, which was the first machine to be used in the United States. He was also the inventor of the Remington typewriter, which was the first machine to be used in the United States.

Mr. Jenne was a man of great energy and initiative. He was the inventor of the Remington typewriter, which was the first machine to be used in the United States. He was also the inventor of the Remington typewriter, which was the first machine to be used in the United States.

ONE OF WOMAN'S WORST
TROUBLES

is easily and promptly overcome with the aid of Pinkettes. They are daily, tiny, yet thoroughly efficient.

PINKETTES

gently cleanse the system, thus dissolving all the waste matter, purifying the blood, clearing the skin and aiding the appetite. Of all the medicines, only Pinkettes will give you the relief you need.

LOSING WEIGHT
"BY THE POUND"

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilating powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price \$1.25 and \$2.50

JAPANESE TINNED FISH TO
EUROPE.

Since the war began Japan's export trade in tinned foods, especially fish, has steadily increased in spite of ever-increasing prices. In 1916 480,000 cases of tinned red salmon were exported, in 1917 the figure was increased to 600,000, and the estimate for 1918, according to the Japan Advertiser's trade information, is 700,000 to 800,000 cases. Red salmon for England and France forms part of the cargo of every N.Y.K. steamer around the Cape, sometimes running to 50,000 cases per shipment at as high as Y.30 per case, and the drain on the sources of supply has created shortage of stocks and higher rates. Canned mackerel and ham also occupy a prominent position in the market. In these goods also the shortage in the supply has caused an enormous increase in the prices. Lately big orders have been received but negotiations are believed to be progressing very slowly owing to the high prices quoted, says the Tokyo paper. Dried codfish and sardines in oil have been offered for sale in Europe lately as Japan's special products. According to a prominent canner the sardines have been well improved and the goods offered are almost equal to the best supplied by France or Norway. Scaled dog salmon is also being exported on a fairly large scale. The annual shipment of tinned goods is now reaching Y.3,000,000.

Vienna newspapers declare that Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the Man-Power Bill shows "the hopelessness of the position of the Entente, which expects its salvation from the armies of the United States."

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First Aid, Second Edition, Western Union, and Watkin's.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BEAM	DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW TIDE	DEPTH OF WATER AT SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE
A. WLOOT					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	224	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
Plant Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	220	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
TAKEOKEI					
Amoy Island Dock	447' 6"	21' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
ARKHAR					
Yantai Dock	220	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
Plant Dock	220	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

TIEN-TSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat.)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generator heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

Ready to be consumed by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.

HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.

ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked.

HORLICK'S is safe and s-s-o no cooking.

ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.

HORLICK'S never does.

ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.

HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.

ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when needed.

HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS
SHIPPING FORMS
CIRCULARS
PAMPHLETS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
WINE LISTS
MENUS
INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First Aid, Second Edition, Western Union, and Watkin's.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BEAM	DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW TIDE	DEPTH OF WATER AT SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE
A. WLOOT					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	224	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
Plant Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	220	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
TAKEOKEI					
Amoy Island Dock	447' 6"	21' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
ARKHAR					
Yantai Dock	220	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
Plant Dock	220	18' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. T. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

THURSDAY,

the 13th June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon,
at the Government Store, Bullock Lane,
Wanchai.

About 5,000 lbs.

USED GALVANIZED WIRE.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, June 7, 1918. 608

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 15th June, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

20 pairs Hemstitched Sheets (single).

40 " " " " (double).

40 " Plain Sheets (double).

30 doz. Pillow Cases.

30 " Linen Damask Serviettes.

40 pairs Bath Sheets, 48 in. by 72 in.

12 doz. Bath Towels.

30 " Face Towels.

(In small lots to suit purchasers).

SUNDY FURNITURE, &c., &c.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience
of Sale).

Consisting of—

Electric Fans, Desk, Ice Chest, 2 Oliver
Typewriters, &c.

And

A large quantity of Ornamental Brass
Ware and 2 Sewing Machines.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 7, 1918. 507

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Doo Chong-
Kee to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

the 17th and 18th June, 1918, commencing
each day at 2.30 p.m. at his premises
"The Old Post Office Building," Queen's
Road Central.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE PORCELAINS,
EMBROIDERIES, KAKEMONOS,
IVORY AND JADE CARVINGS,
&c., &c.

Comprising—

A large variety of 5 and 3 coloured
Vases, Bowls, Plates and Flower Holders,
Bine and White Figures, Ginger Jars,
Buddhas and Wall Plates, etc.

Old Brasses and Bronzes, Pekinese
Clocks, Amber and Porcelain Snuff
Bottles, Carved Bamboo Ware, Jade-
stone and Ivory Carvings, etc.

Silk Embroideries, Chinese Water
Colours, Lacquered Screens, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Saturday the 15th inst.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 11, 1918. 514

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches—

CANTON

SHANGHAI

YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE: Kowloon
HONGKONG

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

FRIDAY,

the 14th June, 1918, commencing
at 11 a.m.

in several lighters off the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's
premises, (Kowloon).

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

29,578 1/2 SACKS FLOUR

all more or less damaged by seawater
ex. s.s. "TITAREOM."

On view Now.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 11, 1918. 513

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND" 109 THE PEAK,

8 Rooms.

Apply C. H. GALE,

P. W. D.

Hongkong, Mar. 23, 1918. 377

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 4 MORRISON HILL, from

1st July.

Apply to—

THE TREASURY.

Hongkong, June 5, 1918. 497

TO LET.

TO LET.

No. 7 STEWART TERRACE,

No. 83 THE PEAK.

4-roomed FLAT, No. 26, The Pak.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 483

TO LET.

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT in Queen's

Gardens, from 1st June.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, SEITH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, May 16, 1918. 427

TO LET.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed HOUSES in Kowloon.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET.

TO LET.

No. 57 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH"

HOUSES on Shumeng, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918. 507

RECORD OF GERMAN BRUTALITY.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT THE FRONT.

The detention and employment by the German Armies behind their firing line in Belgium and France of British N.C.O.s and men captured on the Western Front has brought upon these prisoners an amount of unjustifiable suffering, for which a parallel would be hard to find in the history, tragic in so many of its incidents as that history has been, of the treatment by the enemy of their prisoners, during the war.

Such is the opening sentence of a report presented by the Government Committee on the treatment of British prisoners of war, and signed by Mr. Justice Younger, Chairman of the Committee. The report is dated 6th March last, and was issued recently as a White Paper (Cd. 8988). The evidence as to the treatment of prisoners of war on the Western Front was summarized, as follows by Mr. Balfour on 20th February: in a note to Sir W. Twiss, British Minister at The Hague, for communication to the German Government through the Netherlands Legation in Berlin.

Overwhelming evidence had been received, said Mr. Balfour, which conclusively established—

(1) That British prisoners of war were employed within 30 kilometres (18.64 miles) of the firing line at least as early as July, 1916, i.e., a considerable time before the German Government denied that such employment had commenced and sought to justify it as an act of reprisal.

(2) That these prisoners were treated with the utmost brutality, and that most of the deaths at Dillman attributed by the Germans to such causes, as heart weakness and intestinal catarrh, were, in fact, directly due to starvation and ill-treatment on the Western Front.

(3) That although an agreement was concluded between His Majesty's Government and the German Government at the end of April, 1917, not to employ prisoners of war within 30 kilometres of the firing line, British prisoners were, up to the time of the most recent information, being employed within that limit.

(4) That British prisoners were treated with extreme brutality on the Western Front up to within a few days ago, being forced to work on totally insufficient food, until rendered useless owing to extreme weakness. That they were employed on work directly by Article 6 of the Annex to The Hague Convention, such work being immediately connected with the operations of war. That these men continued to arrive during the autumn and winter of 1917 at hospitals and camps in Germany in a state of misery and semi-starvation.

(5) That British non-commissioned officers (notwithstanding their rank and consequent exemption from manual labour) have been compelled to perform manual labour, often within the 30-kilometre limit.

THE REPORT STATED THAT WHILE EVIDENCE ON THE SUBJECT RAPIDLY ACCUMULATES, THE STORY IN FULL DETAIL WILL NOT BE ASCERTAINABLE UNTIL AFTER THE CLOSE OF HOSTILITIES.

"And this for several reasons. As is well known, both American and Dutch visits to prisoners in occupied districts have always been strictly forbidden by the German Command. The actual condition of the men there has accordingly throughout been hidden from neutral eyes. Again, it has only been slowly that information from other quarters has gradually filtered through to this country. At this no surprise need be felt, for reasons that are obvious. That information, however, has now become comprehensive, and it is especially striking in this, that, going as it does from every kind of independent source, all of it conveys the same impression of acute and prolonged suffering.

Although the fact has never been

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 20,000,000

Reserve Fund ... 5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE—

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Aigun, Giran, Kiao, Kaitze, Kailung, Makung, Pimay, Shiao, Chiao, Tachow, Tainan, Liao, Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Kobe, Manila, Peking, Yokohama, and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Farring Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippines, Japan, Australia, America and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits, at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,

Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

2, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

500

acknowledged by the German Government, but on the contrary it has always been studiously concealed, there is now no doubt that as early as the latest as August, 1916, the German Command were systematically employing their British, as well as other prisoners, in forced labour close behind the Western firing line, thereby deliberately exposing them to the fire of the guns of their own and Allied Armies.

Characteristically in this case, as in so many similar instances, when conduct in itself, incapable of justification, could no longer be concealed, the official German apologist has sought to gloss over or excuse the practice by asserting that Germany was driven to it by way of retaliation for something as bad charged by her against her enemies. In this instance the excuse put forward has been that this treatment, not apparently suggested to be otherwise defensible, was forced upon the German Command as a reprisal for what was asserted to be the fact, namely, that German prisoners in British hands had at some time or other been kept less than 30 kilometres (how much less does not appear) behind the British firing line in France.

Even if to any extent well founded, that excuse would be no justification for the calculated brutality of the so-called reprisals actually adopted. But in truth the excuse itself will not bear examination.

In the dispatch referred to, dated Berlin, 24th January, 1917, the German Foreign Office alleged that while German prisoners were employed behind the front in France—some so near that "several" had been killed and wounded by German guns—hitherto no British prisoners had been similarly treated by Germany. This assertion was made six months after the Germans, in fact, had begun to employ British prisoners in large numbers behind their front. The Report continues—

"Furthermore, at the end of April, 1917, an agreement was definitely concluded between the British and German Governments that prisoners of war should not on either side be employed within 30 kilometres of the firing line. Nevertheless, the German Command continued without intermission so to employ their British prisoners under the inhuman conditions stated in this report. And that certainly until the end of 1917—it may be even until now—although it has never even been suggested by the German authorities, so far as the Committee are aware, that the 30 kilometres limit agreed upon has not been scrupulously observed by the British Command in the letter as well as in the spirit."

Further, it appears that the descriptions in official German documents of the reprisals in contemplation "are in substantial accord with treatment which the Committee, from the information in their possession, know now to have been in regular operation for months before either the threat or the so-called excuse for it, and to have continued in regular operation after the solemn promise of April that it should cease."

KILLED, WOUNDED AND STARVED.

The British prisoners were placed all the way along behind the German front in Belgium and France, large numbers being stationed at Cambrai and Lille. Their normal work included making roads, repairing railways, digging trenches, constructing wire entanglements, making gunpits, leading ammunition, filling ammunition wagons, and carrying trench mortars—work forbidden by the laws of war. The work, excessively hard, lasted eight to nine hours a day, with long walks to and fro, sometimes six miles in each direction, and for long periods was carried on within range of the guns of the Allies. Many were killed by these guns; more were wounded; deaths from starvation and over-work were constant. "One instance of the Allied shell-fire may be given. In May, 1917, a British or French shell burst among a number of British and French prisoners working behind the lines in Belgium. Seven were killed; four were wounded."

Appalling evidence is given concerning the systematic semi-starvation of the prisoners. "We used to beg the sentries," said a witness giving evidence as to conditions at Marignac, "to allow us to pick up anything that fell from the German lines. We were so hungry, in fact, we were always hungry."

Another witness, from Cambrai, said: "It had not been for the French civilians giving us food as we went along the roads, we should most certainly have starved. If the sentries saw us make a movement out of the ranks to get food they would immediately make a job of us with their rifles; but it was worse at Marignac, where, if a man stepped out of the ranks he was immediately shot."

Two instances are given in the evidence of men who weighed 150 lb., when captured. One was sent back from the firing line too weak to walk, weighing 80 lb.; the other escaped by the British lines, weighing no more. Another man lost 24 lb. in six weeks. Parcels did not reach these prisoners, for a reason explained later. In consequence, they were starved, such was their hunger, indeed, that we hear of them picking up for food potato peelings that had been trampled under foot. One instance was given of an Australian private who, starving, had fallen out to pick up a piece of bread left on the roadside by Belgian women for the prisoners. He was shot and killed by the guard for doing so.

PRISONERS' SUFFERING CONCEALED. "Parcels did not reach these prisoners," said a witness, "because the German front and the firing line were

friends rarely reached them. The reason may be guessed for the existence of this official acknowledgment by the German Command; after the April, 1917, agreement it would be highly inconvenient to have done so."

Neutral visits to them are not, as has been seen, allowed. Their whereabouts may not be disclosed. In any postcard or letter which they were permitted to write, the prisoners were required to give as their camp of address, first Wahn, later Limburg-am-Lahn, later Hill Friedrichsfeld—all of them German prison camps which no one of these men had ever seen.

Instances are on record where the very existence of some of them, was disclosed by their captors, for many months. In the month of March, 1917, for example, a body of these prisoners who had been captured as long before as August, 1916, and had been kept at work by the Germans behind their lines since, were returned to a parent camp in Germany weak and emaciated. On arrival there they found a number of their own names in the lists of missing men that had been sent from our War Office through Switzerland and posted in the "Lancet."

As late as November, 1917, there were 2 Limburg-am-Lahn 18,000 to 20,000 undelivered parcels for British prisoners on the German western front. On the 26th of that month a memorandum (No. 11 in the White Paper) for the German Government was sent to the Netherlands calling attention to the failure to forward parcels to British prisoners in the occupied territories. Numerous cases were cited, in particular that of 77 Newfoundland prisoners captured on April 14, 1917, and first reported on July 20, 1917. In a previous note, verbatim to Berlin (dated March 21, 1917) Mr. Balfour had cited, with names and particulars, 12 cases in which postal facilities were being withheld from British prisoners in occupied territory, in spite of assurance to the contrary made by the German Government on November 9, 1915.

LIVING AND CLOTHING HORRORS.

To add to their miseries, the accommodation provided for the prisoners was in many cases patently inadequate. The witnesses recur to this again and again. One sleeping place, for instance, for a large party was a barn with no roof. The rain poured in upon the men. They had to sleep in their wet clothes and work in the same clothes. They had no change of any kind. And some of these prisoners, they survived so long, were kept behind their enemy lines for over a year. Here is a description of



WATSON'S

OLD

BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 516.

To-day's Advertisements

LOST.

SMALL WHITE FOX TERRIER.
S. Brown Head. Small black spot on
back. Answers "POM." Tel. 1948, or
note to
C.H.B.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

WANTED.

ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS
REQUIRED for little girl 4 years.
Good salary to suitable person.
Write giving full particulars to
P.U.C.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 19th June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
the House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new),
Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.,
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double
Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
bundry, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.,
&c., Engravings, Pictures, Sinkstone
and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tannin Poles
and Net; Several Carpets new and
second-hand.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Taxes—Cash.
BAGGINS & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

(Continued on Page 8.)

KODAKS
and FILMS,
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.
Dragon Boat Festival.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

Friday, June 14.
5.15—Meeting of Motorists.
Wednesday, June 19.
2.30 p.m.—Action of Household
Liners, &c. at King's & House's.
3.30 p.m.—Action of Furniture &c.
at King's & House's.
Saturday, June 22.
Summer Solstice.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS
30 cents each.
Apply for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
"The China Mail," Ltd.,
Wynham Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

[To the Editor of the CHINA MAIL.]

SIR,—So much misconception has
arisen in connection with the Con-
scription Bill, that it seems desirable to
state the following facts:—
The original suggestion of the
"Chamber" was, that if men were
really urgently required from here for
Active Service at home, (University
Conscription of all British-born subjects,
should be applied.

The reply that, for the present at
any rate, "only men of pure European
descent" were to be attested, so
narrowed the enquiry as to preclude
any possibility of obtaining much "man
power," since this class has already
volunteered and gone, save those who for
various reasons could not go or be
spared if paramount British interests
are to be protected.

Believing that so far as their present
declaration of Policy goes, the Home
Government does desire paramount
British interests protected, even at the
cost to the army of "man power," if it
be of greater National value where it is,
we stipulated that these should be
protected in the Bill.

No far as the present wording goes,
we believe they were not, and therefore
moved a very carefully-considered
amendment to cover them.
It was rejected only by the full [us]
of the Government official majority
which is not touched by this Bill at all,
and in this particular instance at
any rate, we believe it is not as com-
petent to judge as the merchants who
framed it.

As a protest against the action of the
Government in rejecting an Amendment
which had been repeatedly and unani-
mously asked for by the "unofficial"
members at private meetings, we voted
against the third reading of the
Bill and could not logically have done
otherwise.

Our convictions and the "Chamber's"
as to the necessity for the Bill in the
form originally asked for, remain
unaltered.
I deeply regret that Government
action prevented unanimity in passing
it, the more so since, whilst the Govern-
ment pledged this in words, it would
not take the further natural step of
including it in the Bill and so procure
unanimity.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
P. H. HOLYOAK.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

To those men who ought to
be protected from the indignities of
military service. (Speech of Hon. Mr.
Lundie on June 11th)

It is true that the commercial houses
pressed for the general application
of conscription to this Colony for
men, married and single, in order
that you might remain content to
continue at your post!

Did you know of the Cable which was
sent?

Did you know that the Cable contained
not a hint of any such reason for
this step?

Did you know that those commercial
houses, represented by the Cham-
ber of Commerce, would, when
conscription arrived, take up the
attitude that you would have to
continue at your post?

Do you know that they asked to be
and are represented by a "substantial
commercial majority"?

Is it unfair to assume that the two
preceding questions refer to an
object and to the means for obtain-
ing the same?

What did you think when, during the
long discussion on the Bill, all parties,
including the Hon. Member for the
Chamber of Commerce, discussed in
apparent agreement the mun-
ificent provision being made for
married men?

Did you consider from whence those
married men were going to come?

Did you know that they were not to be
drawn from your own number?

Is it not a pretty heavy price for your
contentment?

Are you going to appear before the
"substantial commercial majority"
permitting them to retain this
attitude?

Have you ever considered if no other
and less costly method of content-
ing you would have done as well?

If so, did you make representations
thereon?

Will you sit tight?

P. C. JENKIN.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge
of neuralgia, whatever the trouble
is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives a
painful application gives relief.
When a little of it is rubbed into the
pain of burn, cut, scald, or bite,
promptly relieved, cuts, and bruises
quickly healed, and swellings promptly
reduced. In fact, for the household it
is a most useful and economical remedy,
and should be provided with every
household.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

THE ACTION DISMISSED.

The Full Court delivered judgment
this morning in the case in which Li
Hong Mi brought an action against the
Government to set aside an order for
his deportation, and also claiming dam-
ages for alleged wrongful treatment
whilst in the House of Detention.

His Lordship, Sir William Rees
Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, and Mr.
Justice Gompertz, both delivered lengthy
judgments which occupied the Court
for the best part of three hours.

His Lordship, Sir William Rees
Davies, said:—This is an action arising
out of certain deportation proceedings.
The plaintiff, who is a natural born
British subject, and was formerly in
the Government service for many years,
seeks to get a deportation order, made
against him, set aside and to recover
damages against certain Government
officials for acts done in matters
incidental to the order of deportation.

His Lordship then proceeded to deal
at great length, with the evidence and
particularly with the precedents quoted
by Counsel and concluded by saying:—
The conclusion at which I have arrived
may be summarised as follows:—The
local legislature has entrusted to a
Government official powers of a most
exceptional character and it has, in
express and unequivocal terms, given to
the Governor-in-Council powers that
override the generally accepted prin-
ciples of the Common Law of England
affecting the liberty of the Subject and,
in clear language, it has provided that
these powers cannot be challenged,
assuming that the arbitrary procedure
laid down by the Ordinance is complied
with. This Court, therefore, has no
power to overrule its actions. We were
asked to assume that the Governor-in-
Council had before it proper and
sufficient evidence to support the
allegations and that the reports on
which the allegations were based
justified such allegations. In my
opinion, we are not called upon to
assume anything of this kind. We are
bound by the language of the Ordinance
and this Court has no power to assail it
on the question of the ultra vires of the
Ordinance. We have no doubt on the
matter and, intimidated, during the
argument, that the Ordinance was not,
in our opinion, ultra vires.

Proceeding, His Lordship said the
plaintiff alleges that he was arrested
and taken to the Victoria
Jail, and that his finger prints
were compulsorily taken by an Indian
member of the jail staff and that he was
subject to other indignities and claims
damages accordingly. To this the de-
fendant, Mr. Messer, replies that these
acts were in accordance with the usual
routine and that the plaintiff
raised no objection at the time, and
that no force was used.

His Lordship then referred to the
fact that the plaintiff did not go into
the witness box to challenge this
evidence and the consequent necessity
for the Court to assume that the
statements of the Captain Superintendent
of Police were correct. His Lordship
then dealt with the question of the
Prison Regulations being applied to a
prospective deportee and held that the
action of the Superintendent of Police
was in order, but referred to his remarks
during the hearing of the case that he
thought the proceedings taken were
unnecessary under the circumstances.

In this case, said His Lordship, as
the Captain Superintendent of Police
subsequently intimated to me in the
witness box that if the matter had
been reported to him, owing to any
objection raised by the plaintiff, differ-
ent treatment would have been un-
doubtedly resorted to.

The action is dismissed.
Mr. Justice Gompertz delivered a
concurring judgment.

The Attorney General then asked if
their Lordships would meet him in
Chambers to discuss the question of
costs.

Mr. H. E. Pollock said he thought it
only right to state before the Court, that
an appeal would be made to the
Privy Council, and that whatever
decision their Lordships arrived at with
regard to costs, a stay of execution
would be asked for.

His Lordship suggested that there
might be some doubt as to whether
appeal to the Privy Council could be
made unless on a decision given by the
three Judges.

Mr. Pollock replied that he did not
think that would be necessary.

M.P.'S AND THEIR DRINKS.

Would the Prime Minister at an early
date after Easter, give members an
opportunity to decide by vote whether
the sale of intoxicating liquors in the
precincts of the House of Commons
during the war?

The question was asked in Parliament
by Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Bonar Law
replied that he had no reason to be-
lieve that the action proposed would be
in accordance with the wishes of the
House. If there was a general desire to
have the matter discussed he would be
glad to make arrangements.

On the occasion of the silver wed-
ding of King George and Queen Mary
on July 5 their Majesties, according to
a London message to an Australian paper,
will visit the city of London and receive
congratulations, and will attend a
thanksgiving service in St. Paul's
Cathedral.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less
prevalent during the summer months.
It is prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only
effective remedy. It can be depended
upon. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

THE HONGKONG FUND.

The first list of contributors to the
Silver Wedding Fund was as follows:—
Mrs. H. Hancock, Mrs. Thurbell,
Pelham, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Brotherton,
Harker, Mrs. Stubb, Mrs. H. F. Camp-
bell, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs.
C. H. W. Kew, Miss Kew, Mrs.
William Anderson, Mrs. Bevan, Mrs.
W. G. Humphreys, Mrs. W. M. C.
Humphreys, Mrs. Blotting, Mrs. C. A.
Hooper, Miss Square, Miss Wallace, Mrs.
R. H. Kotawell, Mrs. Marchion
 Fletcher, Mrs. Gill, Miss Gill, Lady
May. Total \$635.50.

CANTON AND THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

In connection with the scheme of
presenting a "shower of gifts" to Her
Majesty Queen Mary, on the occasion
of their Majesties' Silver Wedding on
the 6th July, 59 British women in
Canton have donated and sent the sum
of £78.10.0 to the Honorary Secretary
of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild
London, to be forwarded to Her Majesty
through the proper channel.

The rainfall last night measured at
the Observatory 2.29 inches.

On the occasion of the silver wed-
ding of King George and Queen Mary
on July 5 their Majesties, according to
a London message to an Australian paper,
will visit the city of London and receive
congratulations, and will attend a
thanksgiving service in St. Paul's
Cathedral.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less
prevalent during the summer months.
It is prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only
effective remedy. It can be depended
upon. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

THE HONGKONG FUND.

The first list of contributors to the
Silver Wedding Fund was as follows:—
Mrs. H. Hancock, Mrs. Thurbell,
Pelham, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Brotherton,
Harker, Mrs. Stubb, Mrs. H. F. Camp-
bell, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs.
C. H. W. Kew, Miss Kew, Mrs.
William Anderson, Mrs. Bevan, Mrs.
W. G. Humphreys, Mrs. W. M. C.
Humphreys, Mrs. Blotting, Mrs. C. A.
Hooper, Miss Square, Miss Wallace, Mrs.
R. H. Kotawell, Mrs. Marchion
 Fletcher, Mrs. Gill, Miss Gill, Lady
May. Total \$635.50.

CANTON AND THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

In connection with the scheme of
presenting a "shower of gifts" to Her
Majesty Queen Mary, on the occasion
of their Majesties' Silver Wedding on
the 6th July, 59 British women in
Canton have donated and sent the sum
of £78.10.0 to the Honorary Secretary
of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild
London, to be forwarded to Her Majesty
through the proper channel.

The rainfall last night measured at
the Observatory 2.29 inches.

On the occasion of the silver wed-
ding of King George and Queen Mary
on July 5 their Majesties, according to
a London message to an Australian paper,
will visit the city of London and receive
congratulations, and will attend a
thanksgiving service in St. Paul's
Cathedral.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

THE ACTION DISMISSED.

The Full Court delivered judgment
this morning in the case in which Li
Hong Mi brought an action against the
Government to set aside an order for
his deportation, and also claiming dam-
ages for alleged wrongful treatment
whilst in the House of Detention.

His Lordship, Sir William Rees
Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, and Mr.
Justice Gompertz, both delivered lengthy
judgments which occupied the Court
for the best part of three hours.

His Lordship, Sir William Rees
Davies, said:—This is an action arising
out of certain deportation proceedings.
The plaintiff, who is a natural born
British subject, and was formerly in
the Government service for many years,
seeks to get a deportation order, made
against him, set aside and to recover
damages against certain Government
officials for acts done in matters
incidental to the order of deportation.

His Lordship then proceeded to deal
at great length, with the evidence and
particularly with the precedents quoted
by Counsel and concluded by saying:—
The conclusion at which I have arrived
may be summarised as follows:—The
local legislature has entrusted to a
Government official powers of a most
exceptional character and it has, in
express and unequivocal terms, given to
the Governor-in-Council powers that
override the generally accepted prin-
ciples of the Common Law of England
affecting the liberty of the Subject and,
in clear language, it has provided that
these powers cannot be challenged,
assuming that the arbitrary procedure
laid down by the Ordinance is complied
with. This Court, therefore, has no
power to overrule its actions. We were
asked to assume that the Governor-in-
Council had before it proper and
sufficient evidence to support the
allegations and that the reports on
which the allegations were based
justified such allegations. In my
opinion, we are not called upon to
assume anything of this kind. We are
bound by the language of the Ordinance
and this Court has no power to assail it
on the question of the ultra vires of the
Ordinance. We have no doubt on the
matter and, intimidated, during the
argument, that the Ordinance was not,
in our opinion, ultra vires.

Proceeding, His Lordship said the
plaintiff alleges that he was arrested
and taken to the Victoria
Jail, and that his finger prints
were compulsorily taken by an Indian
member of the jail staff and that he was
subject to other indignities and claims
damages accordingly. To this the de-
fendant, Mr. Messer, replies that these
acts were in accordance with the usual
routine and that the plaintiff
raised no objection at the time, and
that no force was used.

His Lordship then referred to the
fact that the plaintiff did not go into
the witness box to challenge this
evidence and the consequent necessity
for the Court to assume that the
statements of the Captain Superintendent
of Police were correct. His Lordship
then dealt with the question of the
Prison Regulations being applied to a
prospective deportee and held that the
action of the Superintendent of Police
was in order, but referred to his remarks
during the hearing of the case that he
thought the proceedings taken were
unnecessary under the circumstances.

In this case, said His Lordship, as
the Captain Superintendent of Police
subsequently intimated to me in the
witness box that if the matter had
been reported to him, owing to any
objection raised by the plaintiff, differ-
ent treatment would have been un-
doubtedly resorted to.

The action is dismissed.
Mr. Justice Gompertz delivered a
concurring judgment.

The Attorney General then asked if
their Lordships would meet him in
Chambers to discuss the question of
costs.

Mr. H. E. Pollock said he thought it
only right to state before the Court, that
an appeal would be made to the
Privy Council, and that whatever
decision their Lordships arrived at with
regard to costs, a stay of execution
would be asked for.

His Lordship suggested that there
might be some doubt as to whether
appeal to the Privy Council could be
made unless on a decision given by the
three Judges.

Mr. Pollock replied that he did not
think that would be necessary.

M.P.'S AND THEIR DRINKS.

Would the Prime Minister at an early
date after Easter, give members an
opportunity to decide by vote whether
the sale of intoxicating liquors in the
precincts of the House of Commons
during the war?

The question was asked in Parliament
by Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Bonar Law
replied that he had no reason to be-
lieve that the action proposed would be
in accordance with the wishes of the
House. If there was a general desire to
have the matter discussed he would be
glad to make arrangements.

On the occasion of the silver wed-
ding of King George and Queen Mary
on July 5 their Majesties, according to
a London message to an Australian paper,
will visit the city of London and receive
congratulations, and will attend a
thanksgiving service in St. Paul's
Cathedral.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less
prevalent during the summer months.
It is prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only
effective remedy. It can be depended
upon. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

THE HONGKONG FUND.

The first list of contributors to the
Silver Wedding Fund was as follows:—
Mrs. H. Hancock, Mrs. Thurbell,
Pelham, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Brotherton,
Harker, Mrs. Stubb, Mrs. H. F. Camp-
bell, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs.
C. H. W. Kew, Miss Kew, Mrs.
William Anderson, Mrs. Bevan, Mrs.
W. G. Humphreys, Mrs. W. M. C.
Humphreys, Mrs. Blotting, Mrs. C. A.
Hooper, Miss Square, Miss Wallace, Mrs.
R. H. Kotawell, Mrs. Marchion
 Fletcher, Mrs. Gill, Miss Gill, Lady
May. Total \$635.50.

CANTON AND THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

In connection with the scheme of
presenting a "shower of gifts" to Her
Majesty Queen Mary, on the occasion
of their Majesties' Silver Wedding on
the 6th July, 59 British women in
Canton have donated and sent the sum
of £78.10.0 to the Honorary Secretary
of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild
London, to be forwarded to Her Majesty
through the proper channel.

The rainfall last night measured at
the Observatory 2.29 inches.

On the occasion of the silver wed-
ding of King George and Queen Mary
on July 5 their Majesties, according to
a London message to an Australian paper,
will visit the city of London and receive
congratulations, and will attend a
thanksgiving service in St. Paul's
Cathedral.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less
prevalent during the summer months.
It is prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only
effective remedy. It can be depended
upon. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

THE HONGKONG FUND.

The first list of contributors to the
Silver Wedding Fund was as follows:—
Mrs. H. Hancock, Mrs. Thurbell,
Pelham, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Brotherton,
Harker, Mrs. Stubb, Mrs. H. F. Camp-
bell, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs.
C. H. W. Kew, Miss Kew, Mrs.
William Anderson, Mrs. Bevan, Mrs.
W. G. Humphreys, Mrs. W. M. C.
Humphreys, Mrs. Blotting, Mrs. C. A.
Hooper, Miss Square, Miss Wallace, Mrs.
R. H. Kotawell, Mrs. Marchion
 Fletcher, Mrs. Gill, Miss Gill, Lady
May. Total \$635.50.

CANTON AND THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

In connection with the scheme of
presenting a "shower of gifts" to Her
Majesty Queen Mary, on the occasion
of their Majesties' Silver Wedding on
the 6th July, 59 British women in
Canton have donated and sent the sum
of £78.10.0 to the Honorary Secretary
of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild
London, to be forwarded to Her Majesty
through the proper channel.

The rainfall last night measured at
the Observatory 2.29 inches.

On the occasion of the silver wed-
ding of King George and Queen Mary
on July 5 their Majesties, according to
a London message to an Australian paper,
will visit the city of London and receive
congratulations, and will attend a
thanksgiving service in St. Paul's
Cathedral.

SIBERIAN SITUATION.

ENEMY INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

The Bolshevik forces are concentrating
at Olovianna with a view to attacking
General Semenov.

Considerable forces, including 2,000
Austrians and Germans, are proceeding
thence via Chita.

The Berlin press urges intervention
in Siberia.

AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS BEING
DESPATCHED.

HARBIN, June 7.
General Semenov who owing to
dissensions in Harbin left for Siberia
on May 29th, reports that the Bol-
sheviks crossed the river Onon and
strongly pressed their attacks, which
were checked.

The Austro-German force consisting
of a cavalry brigade and four companies
of infantry are threatening General
Semenov's communications.

DRAMATIC DEMOUMENT
EXPECTED.

LONDON, June 10.
The Tokyo Correspondent of the
Daily Mail, in a message dated June 1st
says:—

Pro-German Bolshevik west of
Harbin is sweeping eastward, threatening
to pass Harbin and extend in the
direction of Vladivostok. The Cosack
leader Semenov is no longer a barrier to
this. Japanese military authorities
cannot safely ignore the situation. My
belief, founded on good information,
is that the Far East may witness a
dramatic demouement.

PRINCELY WAR CONTRIBUTIONS
IN INDIA.

The following is a list of the war con-
tributions made by the Ruling Princes
and Chiefs since the Prime Minister's
appeal:—His Exalted Highness the Nizam
of Hyderabad has offered a sum of
£10,000; His Highness the Maharaja
Gajendra of Baroda Rs. 15 lakhs; His
Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Rs. 10
lakhs; His Highness the Maharaja of
Kashmir Rs. 5 lakhs; His Highness the
Maharaja of Gwalior Rs. 12
lakhs a year for so long as the war
continues; His Highness the Maharaja
of Jaipur Rs. 5 lakhs; His High-
ness the Maharaja of Cochin has offered
a contribution of one lakh a year
for the period of the war in addition
to his present contribution; His
Highness the Maharaja of Palawan
undertakes to furnish the recruit-
ment of drafts for three battalions of
infantry; while the Bahawalpur Durbar
proposes to provide another camel
transport corps with escort. His Highness
the Maharaja of Bundelkhand has offered
Rs. 10,000; His Highness the Maharaja
of Alwar one lakh of rupees; His Highness
the Maharaja of Faridkot one lakh of
rupees for the purchase of aeroplanes; His
Highness the Maharaja of Navanagar
Rs. 3 lakhs a year for so long as the war
continues; His Highness the Maharaja
of Patiala Rs. 10,000 with the undertaking
to raise 500 men for Government and
contribute annually towards their main-
tenance. His Highness the Nayar of
Malabar has offered to raise two
double companies of sappers and miners
in addition to the present two double
companies of I.R. Sappers and also to
provide an aeroplane; and the Feudatory
Chief of Dhenkanal (Bihar and Orissa)
has given a promise of a monthly con-
tribution of Rs. 500.

KAISER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO
GOD.

OUR KAISER WILL BRING US
PEACE.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GENERAL FOCH ON STRATEGY.

THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

LONDON, June 8. An important article on strategy by General Foch is published in to-day's newspaper, *The Field*. General Foch argues that in modern war, in order to arrive at its end of imposing its will on the enemy, recognises only one means, namely, the destruction of the enemy's organised forces of war and undertakes and prepares this destruction by the battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganises his command, destroys discipline and cohesion, and nullifies the fighting powers of units. In order to completely achieve the object the battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even if well-conducted, is simply a game which must be re-played.

It is an obvious corollary from this that the offensive whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive can alone give results and consequently must at the finish always be adopted. Theoretically the conduct of a battle is the carrying through of a decisive attack to success and to apply one's forces in greater strength and unexpectedly at a given point and at a given moment. In practice other things must be taken into account. The idea of protection reappears and absorbs forces. Numerous combats of lesser importance are necessary, but undoubtedly the decisive attack is the very keystone of battle and all other actions which make up a battle must only be envisaged, considered, organised and provided with force in the measure in which they prepare to facilitate and guarantee the development of the decisive attack characterised by its mass, its surprise and its speed, and for which consequently it is essential to reserve the maximum force possible of troops of manoeuvre.

In the manoeuvre battle the reserve, namely, the prepared bludgeon, is organised, kept back, and carefully instructed to execute a single act of battle from which results are expected, namely the decisive attack. The reserve is husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the bludgeon may be strong enough and the blow as violent as possible, let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them. With a well-thought-out plan of winning the battle at the point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in altogether in action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of the battle.

After dwelling on essential points to be considered in connection with the organisation of the scheme of decisive attack and showing how it may have to be varied, owing to altered enemy plans, General Foch argues that frontal fighting absorbs in practice the greater part of all forces and of time, whereas a decisive attack employs a lesser part of troops and lasts only a few moments; a double effect of perspective which confirms superficial minds in the idea that frontal fighting is the battle (7) because they judge only by quantity—of forces or time—not by results and the cause of them.

General Foch in conclusion says we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when applied by feeble hands and accessories obscure the main principles, yet history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while, viz, the decisive attack which alone is capable of assuring the overthrow of an adversary.

PRISONERS OF WAR CONFERENCE.

DATE AND PLACE.

THE HAGUE, June 6. The British and German Prisoners of War Conference begins on June 8th, in Binnenhof, where the Hague Peace Conference sat.

THE HAGUE, June 9. The Prisoners of War Conference has opened.

ITALIAN FRONT.

SURPRISE ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, June 10. An Italian official report states:—Our advanced posts at Valli Garina and three other sectors frustrated surprise attacks by large enemy detachments. Italian and British patrols drove back reconnaissance along the mountain line. Heavy machine-guns and mortar fire repulsed the attacks.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

VIOLENT STRUGGLE ON FRENCH FRONT.

IMPORTANT ENEMY FORCES USED.

LONDON, June 10, 2.35 a.m.

A French communiqué, issued in the morning, states:—The offensive developed with sustained violence on a front of 35 kilometres between Montdidier and the Oise. The enemy, using important forces, repeatedly strove to break into our lines. The troops everywhere withstood the shock and along the whole battle-line fought obstinately, stopping or seriously slowing down the enemy thrust.

On our left, the enemy did not succeed in crossing our cover zone, and our troops are at close grips with the enemy on our line. Rubecourt-Le Ferret-Mortemer.

In the centre the enemy's progress was more appreciable. After successive attacks, which were murderous for the enemy, they obtained a footing in the villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Marnes, where our first line of units are contesting the ground, foot by foot.

On our right the enemy encountered similar resistance. Despite repeated efforts, he was held on the front. Belval-Connexant-Courville.

In the centre the enemy tried, by using new forces, to extend his progress. He succeeded in reaching the southern outskirts of Cuvilly-le-Bois, Rison-sur-Matz and the plateau of Bell Engles.

Further east the fighting continues in the Boisdelles Court.

Prisoners unanimously state that the battle so far has cost the attacking units enormous losses.

North of the Aisne the artillery duel was somewhat lively. We concluded a local operation undertaken last evening east of Lupteblaye and took 150 prisoners.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne we repulsed several enemy attacks, east of Vinly.

Continuing their progress in the region of Bussières the French and American units gained ground, bringing the number of their prisoners to 250 and capturing 30 machine-guns.

ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICANS FAIL.

SEVERE LOSSES INFLICTED ON ENEMY.

LONDON, June 10, 6.15 a.m.

An American communiqué states: A fresh enemy attack at night to the north-west of Chateau Thierry and in the vicinity of Bourches broke down with severe enemy losses.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, June 9.

A wireless German evening official report states:—To the west of the Oise we captured the Gury Height and the adjoining lines.

ENEMY LOSSES FRIGHTFUL.

PARIS, June 10.

The Havas Correspondent, telegraphing in the evening of the 9th, says:—

The limited resistance which our first line was called on to play compelled the enemy to deploy on positions of which our artillery well knew the range. Consequently, the enemy experienced heavier losses than in the two previous offensives.

A semi-official statement confirms that the German losses are really frightful.

AERIAL WARFARE.

LONDON, June 10.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

Low clouds interfered with air work on the 8th inst., but our aeroplanes constantly machine-gunned the enemy behind his lines.

We co-operating with the French heavily bombed Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roy.

Nine tons of bombs were dropped at day-time.

We dropped two tons at night-time on the Don railway station and the Salonne dump to the east of Le Basse.

BRITISH REPULSE RAIDS.

LONDON, June 10, 12.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully raided on the 8th a German post in the sector to the north-east of Bethune.

We repulsed an attack in the evening on a post in Aveluy Wood.

THE BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, June 9.

A Belgian communiqué states:—Artillery actions have been particularly lively in the regions of Neuport and Dixmude since the past two days.

The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines near St. George's last evening.

ENEMY FAILS TO PENETRATE LINES.

LONDON, June 9.

A Belgian communiqué states:—Artillery actions have been particularly lively in the regions of Neuport and Dixmude since the past two days.

The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines near St. George's last evening.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.

AMERICA'S FINE CONTRIBUTION IN FRANCE.

REMARKABLE MILITARY QUALITIES.

The Daily Mail Correspondent with the Americans in France states:—

The Americans have already accomplished much and will accomplish more in the next few days and weeks, which will for ever dispel the impression the German Government have sought to convey that, as a fighting factor, the United States do not exist. The American effort in France can be observed expanding daily. American troops, fresh from the United States, continue to arrive with regularity in numbers more than justifying the British confidence in the ultimate military triumph of the Entente.

What I have seen here on the front and in the rear is a real guarantee of inevitable victory. It will be possible to travel from the sea to Switzerland and discover Americans in every fifth village with whole American Divisions. In some sectors they form one unit holding a certain extent of the line, in other sectors the Americans are brigaded with French and British Regiments, and I have seen American Divisions inter-mixed with a French Division. The most impressive feature of the American Army is the high standard of intelligence and keenness of the men, apart from their remarkable military qualities, one conspicuous feature of which is their aptitude for accurate shooting.

After the recent German raid on the American lines in Lorraine every German found dead was shot either in the heart, or in the head.

While we entered the war for ideal reasons, we must not forget that we have got to win the war for material reasons. Above all, the Allies must be prepared for the enemy's diplomatic offensive.

Sig. Gallieno Stuart, Under-Secretary of State for Italy, and Mr. Henri Franklin-Bouillon, President de la commission des Affaires Extérieures, were the guests of the American Luncheon at the Savoy Hotel recently. Mr. Macfarlane, Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Ian Macpherson, Under-Secretary for War, were also present.

According to the toast of his health, Sig. Gallieno Stuart remarked that Italy was united to England and America by ideals of liberty. The Italian nation had always recognised that wherever there was human suffering and sorrow, America was there to help.

Italy in coming into the war realised the calamity and danger, but she was prepared to make the sacrifice of blood in order to free the irreducible, and to help to safeguard civilisation for the future.

While we entered the war for ideal reasons, we must not forget that we have got to win the war for material reasons. Above all, the Allies must be prepared for the enemy's diplomatic offensive.

Sig. Gallieno Stuart, Under-Secretary of State for Italy, and Mr. Henri Franklin-Bouillon, President de la commission des Affaires Extérieures, were the guests of the American Luncheon at the Savoy Hotel recently. Mr. Macfarlane, Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Ian Macpherson, Under-Secretary for War, were also present.

According to the toast of his health, Sig. Gallieno Stuart remarked that Italy was united to England and America by ideals of liberty. The Italian nation had always recognised that wherever there was human suffering and sorrow, America was there to help.

Italy in coming into the war realised the calamity and danger, but she was prepared to make the sacrifice of blood in order to free the irreducible, and to help to safeguard civilisation for the future.

While we entered the war for ideal reasons, we must not forget that we have got to win the war for material reasons. Above all, the Allies must be prepared for the enemy's diplomatic offensive.

Sig. Gallieno Stuart, Under-Secretary of State for Italy, and Mr. Henri Franklin-Bouillon, President de la commission des Affaires Extérieures, were the guests of the American Luncheon at the Savoy Hotel recently. Mr. Macfarlane, Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Ian Macpherson, Under-Secretary for War, were also present.

According to the toast of his health, Sig. Gallieno Stuart remarked that Italy was united to England and America by ideals of liberty. The Italian nation had always recognised that wherever there was human suffering and sorrow, America was there to help.

Italy in coming into the war realised the calamity and danger, but she was prepared to make the sacrifice of blood in order to free the irreducible, and to help to safeguard civilisation for the future.

While we entered the war for ideal reasons, we must not forget that we have got to win the war for material reasons. Above all, the Allies must be prepared for the enemy's diplomatic offensive.

Sig. Gallieno Stuart, Under-Secretary of State for Italy, and Mr. Henri Franklin-Bouillon, President de la commission des Affaires Extérieures, were the guests of the American Luncheon at the Savoy Hotel recently. Mr. Macfarlane, Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Ian Macpherson, Under-Secretary for War, were also present.

According to the toast of his health, Sig. Gallieno Stuart remarked that Italy was united to England and America by ideals of liberty. The Italian nation had always recognised that wherever there was human suffering and sorrow, America was there to help.

Italy in coming into the war realised the calamity and danger, but she was prepared to make the sacrifice of blood in order to free the irreducible, and to help to safeguard civilisation for the future.

While we entered the war for ideal reasons, we must not forget that we have got to win the war for material reasons. Above all, the Allies must be prepared for the enemy's diplomatic offensive.

Sig. Gallieno Stuart, Under-Secretary of State for Italy, and Mr. Henri Franklin-Bouillon, President de la commission des Affaires Extérieures, were the guests of the American Luncheon at the Savoy Hotel recently. Mr. Macfarlane, Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Ian Macpherson, Under-Secretary for War, were also present.

According to the toast of his health, Sig. Gallieno Stuart remarked that Italy was united to England and America by ideals of liberty. The Italian nation had always recognised that wherever there was human suffering and sorrow, America was there to help.

Italy in coming into the war realised the calamity and danger, but she was prepared to make the sacrifice of blood in order to free the irreducible, and to help to safeguard civilisation for the future.

While we entered the war for ideal reasons, we must not forget that we have got to win the war for material reasons. Above all, the Allies must be prepared for the enemy's diplomatic offensive.

Sig. Gallieno Stuart, Under-Secretary of State for Italy, and Mr. Henri Franklin-Bouillon, President de la commission des Affaires Extérieures, were the guests of the American Luncheon at the Savoy Hotel recently. Mr. Macfarlane, Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Ian Macpherson, Under-Secretary for War, were also present.

According to the toast of his health, Sig. Gallieno Stuart remarked that Italy was united to England and America by ideals of liberty. The Italian nation had always recognised that wherever there was human suffering and sorrow, America was there to help.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE SITUATION.

"THERE'S GOOD ONE IN BRITISH HEARTS."

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printer's Pension Association, said the present generation of Britishers has made unsupervised sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and trained skill with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world for us. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, solid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad and far-reaching price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not be equal in value to what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was the plague. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material, but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts, which has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel, who are fighting for the honour of their native land and fighting without flinching. I have seen them; I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They were full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it has united France more than ever, so is it a united Britain. We have to sink political differences, although controversies will recur after the war. The deluge will have swept away landmarks, and there will be different methods for dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve, never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a break-water against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.)

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printer's Pension Association, said the present generation of Britishers has made unsupervised sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and trained skill with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world for us. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, solid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad and far-reaching price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not be equal in value to what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was the plague. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material, but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts, which has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel, who are fighting for the honour of their native land and fighting without flinching. I have seen them; I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They were full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it has united France more than ever, so is it a united Britain. We have to sink political differences, although controversies will recur after the war. The deluge will have swept away landmarks, and there will be different methods for dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve, never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a break-water against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.)

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printer's Pension Association, said the present generation of Britishers has made unsupervised sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and trained skill with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world for us. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, solid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad and far-reaching price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not be equal in value to what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was the plague. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material, but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts, which has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel, who are fighting for the honour of their native land and fighting without flinching. I have seen them; I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They were full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it has united France more than ever, so is it a united Britain. We have to sink political differences, although controversies will recur after the war. The deluge will have swept away landmarks, and there will be different methods for dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve, never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a break-water against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.)

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printer's Pension Association, said the present generation of Britishers has made unsupervised sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and trained skill with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world for us. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, solid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad and far-reaching price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not be equal in value to what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was the plague. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material, but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts, which has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel, who are fighting for the honour of their native land and fighting without flinching. I have seen them; I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They were full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it has united France more than ever, so is it a united Britain. We have to sink political differences, although controversies will recur after the war. The deluge will have swept away landmarks, and there will be different methods for dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve, never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a break-water against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.)

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printer's Pension Association, said the present generation of Britishers has made unsupervised sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and trained skill with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world for us. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, solid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad and far-reaching price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not be equal in value to what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was the plague. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material, but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts, which has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel, who are fighting for the honour of their native land and fighting without flinching. I have seen them; I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They were full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it has united France more than ever, so is it a united Britain. We have to sink political differences, although controversies will recur after the war. The deluge will have swept away landmarks, and there will be different methods for dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve, never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a break-water against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.)

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printer's Pension Association, said the present generation of Britishers has made unsupervised sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and trained skill with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world for us. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, solid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad and far-reaching price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not be equal in value to what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was the plague. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material, but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts, which has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel, who are fighting for the honour of their native land and fighting without flinching. I have seen them; I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They were full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it has united France more than ever, so is it a united Britain. We have to sink political differences, although controversies will recur after the war. The deluge will have swept away landmarks, and there will be different methods for dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve, never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a break-water against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.)

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printer's Pension Association, said the present generation of Britishers has made unsupervised sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and trained skill with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world for us. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, solid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad and far-reaching price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not be equal in value to what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was the plague. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material, but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts, which has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel, who are fighting for the honour of their native land and fighting without flinching. I have seen them; I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They were full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it has united France more than ever, so is it a united Britain. We have to sink political differences, although controversies will recur after the war. The deluge will have swept away landmarks, and there will be different methods for dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve, never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a break-water against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.)

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printer's Pension Association, said the present generation of Britishers has made unsupervised sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and trained skill with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world for us. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, solid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad and far-reaching price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not be equal in value to what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was the plague. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material, but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts, which has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel, who are fighting for the honour of their native land and fighting without flinching. I have seen them; I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They were full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it has united France more than ever, so is it a united Britain. We have to sink political differences, although controversies will recur after the war. The deluge will have swept away landmarks, and there will be different methods for dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve, never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a break-water against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.)

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printer's Pension Association, said the present generation of Britishers has made unsupervised sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and trained skill with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world for us. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, solid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad and far-reaching price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not be equal in value to what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was the plague. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material, but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts, which has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel, who are fighting for the honour of their native land and fighting without flinching. I have seen them; I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They were full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it has united France more than ever, so is it a united Britain. We have to sink political differences, although controversies will recur after the war. The deluge will have swept away landmarks, and there will be different methods for dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve, never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a break-water against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.)

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printer's Pension Association, said the present generation of Britishers has made unsupervised sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and trained skill with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world for us. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, solid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad and far-reaching price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not be equal in value to what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was the plague. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the

